

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

B. Fine, Prof. E. Hastings Moore, Prof. Ormond Stone, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. Charlotte Angas Scott, Prof. Henry S. White, Prof. E. W. Hyde, Prof. W. Woolsey Johnson. Prof. B. O. Peirce. The presidential address, delivered by Dr. Hill, was entitled: 'Remarks on the Progress of Celestial Mechanics Since the Middle of the Century.' It will be published in an early number of SCIENCE. Prof. James McMahon read a paper, entitled: 'Note on the separation of the velocity potential (expressed by functions of Laplace and Bessel) into two parts, representing an outward and an inward moving wave.'

THOMAS S. FISKE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY

RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

FROM the rich field of South American linguistics several valuable products have lately been gleaned.

That deserving of the first mention is the narrative of a journey across the Cordillera from Chili eastward, recited in the Huilliche dialect of Araucanian. It was carefully taken down by Dr. Rodolfo Lenz and is printed in the 'Anales de la Universidad de Chile,' Tomo XC. The text, with a literal translation into Spanish, covers 22 pages, and is the first specimen we have, not only in this dialect but in Araucanian, proceeding from the unconstrained lips of a native. It is a model of the manner in which such a piece of work should be accomplished and presented.

The question of the Catamarcan language is again attacked by S. A. Lafone Quevedo in the Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina, Tom. XXXIX. in an article of 35 pages. He aims to demonstrate from proper names that it is not Kechuan in its affinities. His arguments are drawn from a full investigation of existing fragments of the tongue, and though not conclusive, make an able plea.

A careful vocabulary of the Guaná, from two independent sources, is published by the Reale Academia die Lincei (Rome), this year, the memoir being from the pen of the artist traveler, Guido Boggiani.

A short vocabulary of the Angagueda dialect of the Choco obtained in June last by Mr. H. G. Granger is edited with comparative words by me in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society for November.

To these must be added a valuable contribution on the language of the Akua (Chavantes, Cherentes), by Dr. Paul Ehrenreich in the Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1895, Heft IV: and several vocabularies from the Orinoco district, published by Dr. A. Ernst, of Caracas, in the American Anthropologist for October, 1895.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF WOMAN.

AT the August meeting of the German Society of Anthropology, at Cassel, the opening address was by Dr. Waldeyer, of Berlin, on 'the somatic differences of the two sexes.' Its aim was particularly to bring out the contrasts between woman and man, with the purpose of applying the results to the education and 'sphere' of woman. He argued that since a wide collation of measurements and statistics proves that she has a smaller brain, has less physical strength, preserves more traits of infancy and childhood in adult life, and has practically in all times and places held a position inferior to the man, that in our schemes of social improvement these undeniable facts should be respected. The efforts of social democrats and society leaders to establish entire equality between the two sexes and to throw open to woman all the avenues of activity enjoyed by man, he intimates, are mistaken, and will prove failures; and quotes with approval the opinion

of Bartels, who maintains that the education, physical and mental, of woman, however high it may be, should be always aimed to fit her for the duties of the family circle only.

This conclusion will not be in the least acceptable to the 'advanced' women of the day, nor to those sociologists who see in woman's present condition, not the model of the future, but a survival from a barbaric past.

D. G. Brinton.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS FOR ENGINEERING.

A movement is in progress looking to the development at the 'land-grant colleges' of the several States, of a system of mechanical engineering 'experiment stations,' on much the same basis as the existing agricultural experiment stations organized under the Hatch bill of 1887. It is anticipated that the outcome will be the organization of such stations in all the agricultural and mechanical colleges of the country, in which the agricultural experiment stations have been successfully organized and operated. The purpose of the movement is to secure the promotion of engineering research, and of the development of the scientific facts and principles which are of most value to the mechanic arts and to the profession of engineering. The headquarters of the central office to which all will report is thought likely to be the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department; that being the largest, most important and most generally suitable of the government bureaux to take cognizance of such work as is comtemplated. A Department of Mechanic Arts was proposed years ago, probably earlier than the Department of Agriculture, but the importance of the former has not been as promptly or as fully recognized as that of the latter, and nothing has yet been done in that direction. Should such a department be founded, it will naturally become the center of the work of mechanical engineering experiment stations. The present movement has its origin among Southern colleges, and members of the engineering profession who desire to see the encouragement of Southern industries through scientific method, and its earliest expressions is found in the papers of Prof. Aldrich of the West Virginia University, on engineering research.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Natural Science states that the changes at the British Museum (Natural History) on the retirement of the Keeper of Zoölogy, Dr. A. Günther, are as follows: Prof. Sir W. Flower assumes the office of Keeper of Zoölogy in addition to his post as Director, without addition of salary; Dr. Bowdler Sharpe becomes Assistant Keeper of Vertebrata, his department consisting of Messrs. Thomas Boulenger, and Grant; Mr. Edgar A. Smith, Assistant Keeper of Invertebrata, associated with Prof. Jeffrey Bell, Mr. Pocock and Mr. Kirkpatrick; Dr. A. G. Butler, the head of the Entomological Department, with his juniors, Messrs. Waterhouse, Kirby, Gahan Heron, Austen, Hampson, and a new Assistant appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Pocock becomes a first-class Assistant. Changes have also been begun in the galleries. The larger fishes will be slung up to the roof, so as not to cumber the valuable floor space, and a more definite arrangement will be made of fishes; similar alterations are contemplated in the reptile gallery, where seventeen crocodiles have for many years enjoyed palatial quarters on the floor. The public gallery of birds will gradually be improved on the plan adopted already is one of the bays, and in the mammalian gallery certain arrangements are contemplated which will show the finer specimens to great advantage. The Trustees have recently purchased for the Department of Geology important series of fossils selected from the collections of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Rowington, Warwick, and of the late Mr. James W. Davis, Chevinedge, Halifax. Mr. Brodie's collection includes a large number of type specimens described by various authors; and all of these are included in the British Museum selection except those in his unique cabinet of fossil insects, which he still retains. The collection of the late Mr. Davis contains some very fine fishes from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis and a large number of fragmentary